

# The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1875.

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NUMBER 26

**JUST RIGHT.**—We find in the Fayetteville *Advocate* an article which we think is just right on a very important subject. The Republican party have nothing to hope for from democrats, and should that party ever come into power, (which God forbid) it would not be twenty four hours before they would kick every republican out of every office in the land. Why President Grant should retain a democrat in the Post Office in Fayetteville, and why he should allow a man to be retained in that office as a clerk, when they both are openly at war upon the very authority that provides them with bread and butter, is more than the Post can comprehend, but which it hopes soon to see corrected, these democrats turned out and good and true republican put in their places.

**A BURNING SHAME.**  
Our country has survived a civil war, has blotted out the inhuman curse of slavery, and is now engaged in the task of reconstruction and the settling of ideas and civilization, upon the broad and humane basis of equal rights to all its citizens. There is in the land an enemy to the new progress of affairs, a draw back against the right, and in favor of the rotten and bloody past. That enemy is the Democratic party, lead as it is here in the south by reactionists and secessionists of the old school.

A convention is called in our State to put the local government, by unfair means, permanently in the hands of the bad and disloyal Democratic party. The government at Washington is assisting these nefarious schemers in keeping in office, in Federal office, men who assist and uphold these men who openly work against our government. George Lauder is Postmaster at Fayetteville, his clerk and nephew is an outspoken Democrat, and participated in the Democratic convention last week to nominate candidates to the convention which is to despoil our Constitution and put it in the hands of shape necessary to suit secessionists. Mr. Lauder's own personal vote last year would have put the town in the hands of Republicans and the supporters of the national administration. This was denied us by that gentleman, who holds a fat office, and wields right here no help or advantage to the friends of this government. It is a burning shame that the administration keeps him in office when good, honest, correct and worthy Republicans would accept the place.

Mr. Lauder was reputed a Union man before the war, and though he took the iron clad oath to hold office after all was over, he never suffered for his conspicuous Unionism during the war. He has never been a faithful Republican since, if we judge by his works. Who ever saw George Lauder's face in a Republican meeting? Why should his clerk quite his post and participate with the secessionists in nominating candidates to revolutionize our constitution? If the Federal Government has determined on giving up the results of the war and to leave the tender mercies of those who have been treasuring up their wrath since their defeat, then let George Lauder be retained as Post Master at Fayetteville. Poor encouragement at this particular time to behold such signs! The really good men who love their government and want it sustained, must learn to labor and to wait, let the task be ever so discouraging.

## CITY ITEMS.

### 50 HANDS WANTED

To cut wood. I will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months. W. P. CANADAY.

### FLATTING WOOD.

I wish to hire a flat to bring wood from Town Creek to Wilmington.—Persons wishing to flat wood will please give me a call may 21st W. P. CANADAY.

A remarkable quiet week.

An excursion will take place to Smithville by Steamer Gov. Worth under the auspices of the Mechanists and Blacksmiths Union on July 5th.

**THREE TIMES THREE CHEERS FOR LENOIR COUNTY. REPUBLICANS AROUSED TO THEIR DUTY.**—We publish a report from Kinston, concerning the Republican Convention that convened there on Saturday last, 5th inst., and it is very encouraging indeed. If all our friends will make as good nominations as the Lenoir county people have we shall certainly have a convention of statesmen. We are personally acquainted with the Hon. R. W. King, and can say with truth that there is no truer Republican in the State; he is a friend to the poor man, and one that they can trust. He has been tried and found true, good and reliable in or out of office. He was a member of the convention that framed our present constitution, which guarantees to every man equal rights before the law. He is one of the men who advocated, and assisted in passing a constitution (our present one) that gives the same rights to the Jews that other citizens were entitled to under the old Democratic regime.—Mr. King will certainly be elected and old Lenoir county will be well and truly represented. Let us have more such nominations.

**THE Y. C. F. EXCURSION.**—The excursion of the Young Catholic Friends Society, on board the steamer Gov. Worth, took place on Tuesday last. Notwithstanding the wet weather an exceedingly pleasant time was spent. There were three or four hundred persons on board. The Gov. Worth got aground at Port Caswell and was thereby detained until far into the night before making her appearance at the wharf in the city, which caused a great deal of uneasiness. Beyond this nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the excursionists.

**WILMINGTON AS A WATERING PLACE.**—We took occasion a few weeks ago to call attention to the reckless manner in which most of our health seekers spent their money. At least 500 parties leave this city and vicinity, every summer, for health or recreation, and these 500 spend on an average \$60 each, per month for board, which amounts to the sum of.....\$30,000. Their railroad fare averages \$100 each.....\$50,000. Their extra expenses, servants hire, carriage hire, &c., pertaining to leaving home on an excursion, will average \$100 more.....\$50,000. Footing up the small amount of.....\$130,000.

Now if some one would start a hotel at the sound, within six miles of our beautiful city, our hard worked business men could attend to their daily business in the day time and spend the pleasant summer evenings and nights with their families, at the most pleasant watering places on the Atlantic coast.

By spending the summer at our sound they would save the railroad fare and \$20 per month of their board, and two-thirds of the extra expenses that would be necessary for a trip from home, which would be a clear saving of at least \$150,000. In one year the amount saved would build both the turnpike and the railroad to the sounds; place carriages on the turnpike, thoroughly stock the railroad and have \$100,000 left to build the handsomest hotel at the sound that would be in the south.

The idea of visiting Beaufort, Long Branch, Newport or any other watering place, when we have right at our doors, the prettiest and best in America, is, in our opinion, perfectly ridiculous. We hope the time is not far distant when it will be stopped; and if those gentlemen who have the sound round in charge will do their duty, we have no doubt that it will be very soon. Let us attract to, instead of detracting from, our population during the summer months.

**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.**—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of County Commissioners took place on Monday. Present, Chairman James Wilson and Commissioners Wagner, VanAmringe, Nixon and Morris.

A communication was received from W. L. Jewett, Recording Secretary of the Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company, enclosing a list of the members of said company, with a view of having them relieved of jury duty under the law providing for the exemption of firemen. The communication was ordered on file.

The application of Henry Sharpless, enclosing certificate of physician, to be relieved from poll tax was granted. A communication from S. A. Ashe relative to listing his tax was laid on the table.

A communication from John McLaurin in regard to the listing of taxes was referred to another meeting of the Board.

A communication from J. M. Foy, relative to the same was referred to the Commissioners of Pender county.

Application of Emanuel Schell, in regard to peddling home made clothing was not granted. Application of the Federal Point Board of Trustees, asking that a tax of three cents be assessed on every \$100 valuation of property to defray township expenses was referred to the next meeting.

Communications from Claudia Ferguson and J. C. Shepherd, were referred to the committee on poor.

The report of the committee on Work House was received and approved.

Communication from James Grant, relative to the bridge on the old New Bern road, near the city, was received and referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges.

A statement relative to the bridges over Smith's Creek was received and referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges, with power to act.

A communication from J. W. O'Han, executor of the estate of James Stokley, deceased, in regard to the valuation of property belonging to that estate, was laid over until next meeting.

W. H. Gerken, Reuben Jones and J. D. Klander were granted licenses to retail spirituous liquors.

Communication from James Anderson, relative to the tax assessment on

property, was referred to the next meeting. Application from Thomas Monk, to list his tax in Harnett township, was granted.

Communication from John G. Oldenbottle was referred to a future meeting. Communication from the Cashier of the Fayetteville National Bank was laid on the table.

Application from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Rocky Point township was referred to the Commissioners of Pender county.

The Board then took a recess until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

## TUESDAY MORNING.

Present: Commissioners Morris, VanAmringe, Wagner and Nixon. Mr. Wilson, Chairman, being absent, Mr. Wagner was called to the chair.

Township claims, presented by the following officials, were approved and paid: J. J. Cassidy, S. VanAmringe, Thos M. Gardner, E. H. McQuigg, W. H. Moore, J. C. Hill, N. Carr, and J. W. Whitney.

Various bills presented for the approval of the Board were ordered to be referred to the Commissioners of Pender county.

Messrs. M. Cronly and J. K. Brown, by appointment, met the Board and a conference ensued in reference to the assessment for the Township of Wilmington.

The report of the Auditing committee was received and ordered to be spread on the minutes and placed on file.

In the absence of the Chairman, Commissioner Wagner, Chairman pro tem., was authorized to sign money warrants.

It was ordered that the Clerk of the Board be instructed to turn over to the Commissioners of Pender county abstracts of the tax lists for Grant, Holly, Caswell, Union, Columbia Lincoln, Rocky Point, and Holden townships, taking receipts for the same.

Adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

## The New Hampshire Controversy.

To the Editor of the Post:

If you will permit one who was for several years familiar with nearly all the parties to the dispute in New Hampshire, and who by circumstances happened to be made very familiar with the law and precedents of the case, to say a word, I will give you my views. I may, before closing, be a little chatty, but I will attempt to state the legal questions clearly. The facts are: A man who was christened "Nathaniel Head," but who in quite a long business and official life has used the name of "Natt Head," was voted for under the latter name for the State Senate.

There was no election by the people, there being three candidates, and the Constitution of New Hampshire requires a majority of all the votes for election. Now the Constitution of this State requires the Governor and Council to "examine the returns" (official returns as made by the Town Clerks) and summon such as "appear to be elected." But the Governor and Council, as is claimed by the Republicans, passed beyond the directions of the Constitution and not only decided that Natt Head was not elected, but that all the votes cast for him were blank and not to be counted, and that Head's opponent was elected, and so summoned him to appear at Concord on the first Wednesday in June.

There was another case in another Senatorial District on this wise: The three candidates were Todd (Rep.), Proctor (Dem.) and Deering (Independent). The Constitution requires that a man to hold a seat in the Senate must have lived in the State seven years, which provision made Deering ineligible, he having resided there only four years. But the Governor and Council, having decided that the votes for Deering were blanks, and Proctor having more votes than Todd, also decided that Proctor was elected.

Now, therefore, the question raised is whether the Governor and Council had a right to consider the question of the eligibility of Head and Deering at all. It is claimed by the Republicans that they had nothing to do but to examine the official returns and report to the Senate the facts as shown by them; and that it was not within their functions to consider the question of Head's or Deering's eligibility at all. The Democrats claim that the authority of the Governor and Council was broad enough to comprehend an examination of all the details of the election, and to decide all questions as to the right to seats, subject of course to the revision of the body itself after it was organized. I have no doubt, but the former is the better opinion. They ought to have reported in both cases that there was no election. But this would have thrown (according to the Constitution

of the State) the filling of the two vacancies into the convention of both Houses, in which (together) the Republicans had a majority, and under the pressure of party Gov. Weston and his Council, without doubt, stepped outside their authority.

The broadest error into which Gov. Weston and his Council have been led, aside from exceeding their authority, is in ignoring the latest and most authoritative decisions in regard to the effect of votes cast ignorantly for ineligible candidates. Nothing is now better settled in the United States than that, while an ineligible candidate having received the majority vote, is not elected, simply because it is an impossibility for a person to be elected who is ineligible, the voting does not result in the election of his opponent, because it would be a palpable defeat of the will of the majority. The common practice now is to tender a new election, or to accede to the method provided for a new election, which in this case was by the vote of the members of the two Houses in convention. These principles were settled so far as relates to this country after the most exhausting argument on both sides by the ablest lawyers of the land, in the case of Abbott v. Vance. Mr. Cushing in his brief in that case, contended that as it was perfectly well known to the North Carolina Legislature that Vance was ineligible, they willfully, in the eye of the law, threw their votes away, so that they ought to be counted as blanks, and he fortified his position by the uniform decisions in England and by a majority of the decisions in the United States. And after a most able and elaborate argument by Mr. Carpenter, and another by Mr. Pool, contending for the theories of the brief, and after the arguments of Mr. Thurman and Mr. Logan in refutation of them, the Senate by a two-thirds vote decided against the doctrines of Cushing's brief. This decision was taken at the time, and probably will be taken in future time, as the settled practice in this country.

These New Hampshire cases (Head and Deering) were in no feature so strong as in the case of Abbott v. Vance, inasmuch as it is not pretended that the constitution were informed that there was any question as to Head's legal name, or that Deering was ineligible. There is not the slightest doubt, therefore, that if the Governor and Council had any jurisdiction in the case beyond merely reporting the state of the certified returns, they ought to have decided that there was no election. And, indeed, it is an amusing feature in the New Hampshire case that the Democrats are citing Carpenter while the Republicans are citing Thurman. The Senate decided with Thurman.

Of the parties at the bottom of this attempt to cheat the Republicans of New Hampshire out of two Senators, Harry Bingham is the leader. He is, as his brother, a member of the present Legislature, is a lawyer of unquestioned eminence, and a man of great ability. Before the war he was a straight-out Democrat of the most violent type, and has all along out Herodotus in defence of the South, and special Southern measures; swallowing the worst measures of Pierce and Buchanan. He is to New Hampshire what "Bill" Eaton is to Connecticut, with more brains. The special meat in this particular cocoon is that Harry wants to be elected U. S. Senator next year in place of Cragin, and he takes this method to trig any measure of the present Legislature which might facilitate Republican ascendancy next year.

Weston, the present Democratic Governor, is a quiet, pleasant gentleman, has been liked where he is best known, was a civil engineer, and has once or twice been Mayor of a Republican town, and was a war Democrat. He is now evidently an implement of Bingham, and he acts as if he was determined to put himself beyond any chance of a further political career. "Natt" Head, lately risen to a notoriety which has led the pictorialists to portray him, has already been a member of the Legislature, several years Adjutant General of the State, bank and railroad director, and what not. He is a heavy business man, a most excellent friend and a bad man to oppose, a public favorite all around, and what is curious holds several commissions signed by Weston, when he was Governor, styling him "Natt" Head. He is one of those fellows who has always been doing nice things for the world, and the world has used him well. He is always in luck, and I wouldn't be surprised if next year the Republicans were to put him forward as their candidate for Governor as "Natt" Head, elect him as Natt, and then swear him in to the dismay of the frustrated Bingham.

J. C. A.

An itch for office does not always lead to a niche in the temple of fame. This is a humorous remark.

**Rousing Republican Convention.**—The Wheel-Horse of Lenoir County to the Front. Kinston, N. C., June 6, 1875. Editor Post:

The Republican County Convention met at Kinston to-day; all the townships being represented. W. W. Dunn was called to the chair, and stated the object of the Convention in an able manner, after which W. J. Sutton and Isaac S. Murphy were elected secretaries.

On motion, the nomination of a candidate for the convention was gone into, and Hon. R. W. King was unanimously nominated as a candidate for election as a delegate to the convention that was called by the last General Assembly.

The convention was harmonious and exhibited great determination on the part of the Republicans to carry the county for its standard-bearer.

You can put down this county for King and the homestead; King and the Mechanics Lien law; King and the Constitution for the poor man.

Yours, W. W. N. HUNTER.

SALISBURY, N. C., May 31, 1875. EDITOR WILMINGTON POST:

The people of Rowan county were reminded of Decoration Day by the salute of an artillery piece, at sundown, on Friday evening last at the National Cemetery, the records of which shows the interment of over 12,000 federal soldiers, most of whom died in the Salisbury prison.

The general surroundings of the Cemetery mark the great care employed, and extensive improvements. The national government has erected an enclosure of solid stone masonry, five feet high. The grounds, under the direction of Capt. Richardson, have been regularly laid off and adorned with flower gardens and fragrant shrubbery, and near the Superintendents residence the liberty pole rises to an altitude of 75 feet, from which the American flag streams over the burial field of thousands of fallen heroes.

At sunrise on Saturday the salute of cannon summoned a large concourse of people from all parts of this district, who assembled on Main street at 11 o'clock, a. m., when a procession, well marshaled and extending three-quarters of a mile, marched with majestic tread to the National Cemetery. Upon arrival there a grand circle was formed, the ladies and children, were burdened with wreaths and flowers, and all bowed in reverence to listen to the prayer of Rev. Mr. Byrd, of the M. E. Church.

The decoration of the soldiers graves was a most affecting scene, men, women and children, most of whom, with cheeks bedimed with tears, sincerely knelt and scattered fresh garlands on the mounds which mark the last resting places of those unknown dead, who had passed away to the "starry court of eternity," to await the sound of the last trumpet.

By artillery salute the gathering again circled, and memorial addresses were delivered.

David L. Bringle, Esq., presiding officer, introduced Dr. Isaac W. Jones, an eloquent speaker and prominent citizen of Salisbury, who fixed the attention of his hearers during an address of twenty minutes. The speaker deplored the manifest by bitter prejudice indulged in on the part of the sympathizers of the late rebellion, who deride the thought of paying tribute to the memory and respect to the unknown honored dead who wore the blue.

Col. Thos. B. Long was next introduced, and in wrapt eloquence held the great audience spell bound during his entire discourse. The words of the orator fell deep into the hearts of his hearers, and drew forth an outburst of sympathy for the widows and orphans of those gallant heroes in the conflict for freedom and right. He alluded in a happy manner to the flag floating above him as the true emblem of liberty, and exulted in the hope that its ample folds should never again be trampled in the dust, and that our fair and fruitful land would never more be deluged with the blood of American sons in internecine war. Let the result of the civil war be accepted as finalities, exclaimed the orator, and assuage the persistent struggle to destroy the spirit of our present Constitution, as relates to popular suffrage.

A. S. Richardson next spoke in fitting terms on the memorial occasion. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Byrd, who in language pure and chaste defined the past and present status of the American people, and took profound pride in speaking of our national government, sheltering the happiest, freest and most prosperous people on the globe.

Cannonading was again resumed, superintended by Captains John A. Ramsey and Pinkney Hall, who deserve much credit for their skilled efforts in managing the artillery. Excellent order and perfect decorum characterized the entire affair, and the occasion will be long remembered by the people of Salisbury.

## A Third Term.

If there was ever a time in the history of our country when a third term was possessed for the Presidential incumbent, now is the time. If the country ever passed a President that was worthy of a third election, and in whose hands the honor and power connected therewith would be perfectly safe, it is President Grant; and hence, a third term with General Grant for its object, presents per se no cause for alarm. But we object to a third term, for the reason that an honest soldier may not always be at the head of our government. The time may come when a designing and unscrupulous politician may occupy the Presidential chair, and who, subverting the vast power possessed by virtue of his position, might use it to his own advantage, and foist himself upon the people, not only for a third term, but for life, or worse might result, in an attempted dictatorship that would again involve our country in another and more terrible civil war.—New Bern Times.

One day at dinner it was away back in Franklin Pierce's time, if the reader can recall so remote an epoch.—Keith, of South Carolina, had been airing his contempt for the Yankees, in the true provincial Southern style of which our libraries and old newspaper files preserve the traditions. Breckenridge finally threw in a remark. He would advise their young friend, before declaring war, to invite some of his constituents, and make a tour through the North, "if only for the purpose of teaching them what an almighty big country they will have to whip before they get through."—Springfield Republican.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GRAND EXCURSION

TO

CHARLESTON,

WILL LEAVE UNION DEPOT AT 6 O'CLOCK, P. M., ON THE

3rd DAY OF JULY, 1875,

AND SPEND THE

4th IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

Returning: Leave Charleston Monday, 5th, at 6 o'clock, and arrive at Union Depot Tuesday morning, 6th July.

All who wish to visit the magnificent city of Charleston will never have a better chance to do so.

Round Trip, \$5 00; Lady and Gentleman, \$8 00 for the two.

Tickets for sale by

JACOB BORDEAUX,

JAMES K. CUTLAR,

June 11—12 Committee.

SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE

Raleigh, N. C.

The only ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY in the South. Eight pages. Forty columns. Containing more reading matter than any weekly published in the Southern States. The first number of the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be issued on

Saturday, 26th day of June, 1875

The Publisher intends making it an illustrated record of the times. It will treat of every topic, Political, Historical, Literary, and Scientific, which is of current interest, and give the best illustrations that can be obtained, original or foreign.

The SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be printed on new type, and heavy book paper.

On its list of contributors will be found the names of many of the best writers in the South. Serial and short stories, poems and sketches, and well conducted editorial departments, giving the latest personal, literary, scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence, will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by other papers, in excellence and variety. It is intended to make the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE a journal for the freest and most valuable columns will be devoted to all subjects pertaining to domestic and social life.

No family should be without it.

Subscription price only \$2 00 per annum. Postage free.

June 11—12

R. T. FULGHUM, Editor, Raleigh, N. C.

Quarantine Notice.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, all vessels from Porto Rico or Cape Fear, will come to the Visiting Station near Deep Water Point, and await the inspection of the

Quarantine Physician.

All vessels from Port where Yellow Fever or other infectious disease exists, will be required to undergo a rigid and prolonged quarantine.

All vessels or boats of any character having sickness on board on arrival, or having had sickness any time during its voyage, are required to come to the station for inspection, without regard to the port from whence they have been included as above will proceed without detention.

Pilots are especially enjoined to make careful enquiry, relative to vessel, crew, &c., and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain or Commander, or if the vessel is in a filthy condition, they will bring the vessel to the station for further examination.

Persons willfully violating the Quarantine laws are subject to forfeiture of their vessels, Masters of vessels to a fine of two hundred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarantine laws, and all other persons liable for each and every offence.

All vessels subject to visitation under these regulations will set a flag in the main rigging, port side.

F. W. POTTER, Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N. C.

June 4—12

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

Office General Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C., June 6, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, Sunday excepted at.....7:35 A. M.

Arrive at Goldsboro at.....11:45 A. M.

Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....1:53 P. M.

Arrive at Weldon at.....3:40 P. M.

Leave Weldon daily at.....11:41 A. M.

Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....10:06 A. M.

Arrive at Goldsboro at.....12:35 P. M.

Arrive at Union Depot at.....6:05 P. M.

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at.....6:50 P. M.

Arrive at Goldsboro at.....11:55 A. M.

Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....3:30 A. M.

Arrive at Weldon at.....6:00 A. M.

Leave Weldon daily at.....7:00 P. M.

Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....12:30 P. M.

Arrive at Goldsboro at.....12:35 A. M.

Arrive at Union Depot at.....6:05 P. M.

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Aquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Aquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5:00 A. M. and arrive at 1:40 P. M.

Sept. 1-11 JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.

EXCURSION SEASON.

FOR 1875

COMMENCING JUNE 1st, 1875.

A FULL LINE OF ROUND TRIP TICKETS, etc. to all Summer Resorts of interest or importance in

Upper South Carolina,

Western North Carolina.

Middle and Western Virginia,

Northern and Eastern States,

Will be on sale at

UNION DEPOT TICKET OFFICE.

Price Lists, Time Cards and all needed information furnished on application to the undersigned.

A. PERE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

June 4-2w

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Wilmington, Columbia & An-

gusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 28, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Tuesday, June 1st, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington.....6:25 P. M.

Leave Florence.....12:30 P. M.

Arrive at Columbia.....4:15 A. M.

Arrive at Augusta.....8:45 A. M.

Leave Augusta.....4:15 P. M.

Leave Columbia.....8:15 P. M.

Leave Florence.....1:10 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington.....7:10 A. M.

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take this train leaving Wilmington at 6:25.

Through Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington.....1:55 P. M.



THE WEEKLY POST

J. J. CASSIDY, Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1875.

Republican State Executive Committee.

ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Raleigh, N. C., May 28, 1875.

There will be a meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee at the Commons Hall, in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday, the sixteenth day of June next, to consider questions touching the proposed Constitutional Convention and for other business. The Committee respectfully invite Republicans to be present or communicate by letter, addressed to the Secretary.

THOMAS B. KEOGH, Chairman.

F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

The Proposed Convention.

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. \* \* \* No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTHEASTERN-IAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

CITY CHARTER CASE.

This case, involving the validity of the notorious gerrymander of Wilmington when some two hundred voters were given the same strength and equal voting power as twenty-eight hundred voters, comes before the Supreme Court next Tuesday or Wednesday at Raleigh. It is thought that the decision will be against the gerrymander, though we suppose there is no reason for thinking so except on the idea that law is justice, and that an able and impartial court will decide according to law and justice. One thing we can say, however; a decision in favor of the old Board and against the gerrymander will be hailed with delight by three-fourths of the people of Wilmington, and by a large majority of the people who are not Republicans. The masses of the white people are opposed to the unscrupulous tricksters who fastened this job on the city, and live in the hope that the law may afford them relief against the outrage. This is shown by the fact that the present claimants scarcely received a third of the Democratic vote.

JUDGE KERR.

As the Journal informs us, last Saturday concluded in the county of Sampson his judicial labors in this District, which had been incurred by an exchange of Districts with Judge McKoy.

The Journal wraps the folds of its nose in its pocket-handkerchief and sheds whole buckets full of crocodile tears at parting with this eminent jurist and statesman—talks feelingly of his judicial bearing (particularly the bear), his promptness and impartiality (heaven save the mark)—admires him for his eminent qualities as a judge, and eulogizes his manly virtues which so distinguish him as a noble gentleman and sincere Christian.

We hear that this Christian has been making great efforts to accumulate ten or a dozen copies of the Journal to stuff in his pocket to carry home with him as a sort of recommendation to his Democratic masters in the Seventh Judicial District from his ku klux employers in the Fourth Judicial District, that he had faithfully performed the duties assigned him.

THE DEATH OF CÆSAR.

Those eminent, self-constituted reformers, who now, by that rare exercise of modesty which transforms suddenly a traitor to a patriot, in their own estimation, having assumed to prescribe the only safe policy upon which to conduct this government, are not at all satisfied at the President's letter in regard to the third term. In fact they are as was the Frenchman when his mother died, "ware mouche decedee." They were not much more dissatisfied when Grant struck that solid blow at Vicksburg, nor when "with huge two-handed sway" he successively dealt those ponderous blows at the Wilderness, at Cold Harbor and at Petersburg, nor when Sherman broke the rotten shell of the Confederacy. It is quite difficult for Gen.

Grant to please these people whatever he may do. And now when he has done what they, with much indecent bluster have for two whole years been clamoring for him to do, there is obstreperous giggling among them, and sneering, and much cudgelling of brains to know exactly what to say on the occasion. It is true that he has said exactly what these reformers have insisted he ought to say, but now that he has said it they declare that he does not mean it. Grant has said as plainly as language can express it, that he preferred to stay at the head of the army when he was nominated the first time, and would have been glad to retire when he was nominated the second time, and now does not want the nomination the third time; and his English is always perspicuous. Nor is he in the habit of saying what he doesn't mean. But these new-fledged guardians of the nation, just from attempting to destroy it, want take his word, and consequently are in extreme distress still.

The most melancholy thing to these reformers is that their man-of-straw, Cæsar, is demolished. They have been for a long time manufacturing this artificial despot, during which there has been a very heavy expenditure of Goldsmithy learning. Their Cæsar was a very dangerous and bad one, who, as they said, was gradually advancing towards an empire, with a view of by and by crossing a supposititious Rubicon, and bagging things. But Grant's letter has killed their Cæsar, and he has fallen, not indeed with the decorum of the great Julius, but with a disgraceful collapse leaving not a straw. The great and real Cæsar, pierced by the dagger of Brutus, fell majestically, exhibiting a kingly indignation at the manner in which he had been assaulted. The death of this artificial, sham Cæsar was as mean as his origin. He died and made no sign.

"All at once and nothing first, Just as bubbles do when they burst." Verily, the exclamation of Mark Antony, "What a fall was there my countrymen!" is converted into a derisive sarcasm, but our new-fledged reformers are all turned into wailing Mark Antonies, and there are more of them than Cinna saw Mariuses in the great Cæsar.

The designing men who are attempting to get control of the national government, sticking at no means, however disreputable, conjured up the idea that Grant was aspiring to the third term, then to a fourth, and then to an empire. In this false assumption they intended to avail themselves of the sensitiveness of the American people on any movement that seemed to indicate a tendency to a monarchy. So they blew up the bubble of the third term, and this has for two years been their chief stock in trade. Grant has pricked that bubble, and their stock in trade is gone. Hence their floundering, and silly denials that he said what he evidently did say. The public received his letter as an honest, plain and manly declaration. With one dash of his pen their sophistry and deception was brushed away. They are now attempting to nullify the effects of the letter upon the public mind, by doubting its sincerity. It is a low and shallow trick of men reduced to desperation. The people will understand that there has been an attempt to deceive them, and will be more likely to believe what the great soldier says, than what his treacherous assailants say.

BLOWS HOT AND COLD

We clip the following extracts from the Wadesboro Argus (Democratic), of the 2d inst:

Rev. Mr. Stocking, of Chicago, is another man who has been down south and seen for himself. Here is his report: "The relations of the white and colored people are, on the whole, most amicable and will continue so, in so far as the latter are unmolested by politicians. No rights of their newly acquired citizenship will be contested, but public officers will be cheerfully shared with them, if only common sense and decency are respected in their selection."

And the following from an editorial in the Durham Tobacco Plant (Democratic), of the 2d inst:

"Nine more convicts came down over the U. S. R. yesterday." "The above paragraph is taken from the last Raleigh Argus. At this rate of rapid increase in the State pen what will become of the taxpayers. Already a large amount is raised annually for the support of this institution and if the morals of the negro are not improved, the present amount will be tripled. Just here the question very naturally arises, how can it be remedied? Reinstate the whipping post and disfranchise the rascals."

"No rights of the newly acquired citizenship of the negro will be contested, but public officers will be cheerfully shared with them," quotes the Argus and the Tobacco Plant says that "if the morals of the negro are not improved, the remedy for their non-improvement will be the reinstating of the whipping post, and the disfranchisement of the rascals."

Ex-Senator Carpenter has addressed a letter to the Milwaukee News, in which he refers to the newspaper clamor or over his appearance in defense of the Whiskey Ring. He announced that he is practicing law, and regards it a duty to accept retainers in all cases, civil or criminal. He continues: "I shall therefore accept the duty of defending such persons charged with any offenses, as may wish to employ me, whether charged with larceny, perjury, forgery or murder."

THE WHIPPING POST.

The Democrats are becoming more outspoken in their sentiments about changes in the State Constitution, and in spite of their protestations made sometime since, they are now advocating measures against which we have all the time warned Republicans, but which they have not until lately avowed.

The Durham Tobacco Plant of the 2d inst., speaking of the morals of negroes and the increase of the number of convicts in the penitentiary, prescribes as a remedy for the evils complained of: "Reinstate the whipping post and disfranchise the rascals."—Aye, the whipping post and disfranchisement are the remedies of the Democrats, and if they can only control the convention, e'er a year has passed we will be treated to the sight of black men and white men of women and children stripped to the waist with hands and heads in stocks, with quivering and torn and bleeding flesh, under the lash of officers of the law, executing the sentences of the law, and that, too, in the refined and goodly city of Wilmington. In behalf of the Republican party, we tell these men—Beware!

REV. JOHN PARIS.

Late Chaplain Fifty-fourth Regiment N. C. Troops, seems to be furnishing *Our Living and Our Dead* with what he calls "The Soldiers' History of the War," and in the June number of that magazine, in giving an account of the retreat of Gen. Banks from Winchester, Va., and his report to his superior officer in which he says, "my command had not suffered an attack and route, but accomplished a premeditated march of nearly sixty miles in the face of the enemy, defeating his plans and giving him battle wherever found." This so-called *reverend* gentleman, who having held a bomb-proof position during the time he so gloriously fought and bled and died for his country, and probably never within hearing distance of "the battle's din," or at all familiar from practical experience with the manual of arms, now, after a lapse of thirteen years, comes to the surface with his "History" and in the most graceful and gentlemanly and ministerial manner imaginable, fights over again his warlike campaigns, and completely demolishes and puts to route the entire "Yankee" people. In commenting on Gen. Banks' dispatch, this distinguished Christian hero and historian says:—

"If Banks were not a Yankee, this Gulliver-like story would be startling. But taking his nationality into consideration, the matter becomes plain and easy. To gull the public mind was necessary. Therefore the end justified the means." In other words the valiant bomb-proof preacher, not having been satisfied with the millions of Yankee lives that he didn't sacrifice during the war, thinks he can now satiate his vengeance on them by consigning them all—the entire Yankee nation, to the fate of Ananias. "If Banks were not a Yankee, this story would be startling!" All Yankees are liars, and it was nothing startling that Gen. Banks, being a Yankee, should lie. "But taking his nationality into consideration, the matter becomes plain and easy." What a glorious old Chaplain the Fifty-fourth Regiment N. C. Troops had, surely! And with what pertinacity he followed the teachings of his divine preceptor. This man's facility at inferential lying is perfectly refreshing, and if he don't create as much sensation for some clerical achievements as have some of his co-bomb-proof fellows, he can certainly take the palm for inferential lying.

We wonder if Col. Pool is going to run his magazine on that schedule!

MATTER FOR CONSIDERATION.

We give the readers of the Post another glimpse of the inside workings of the Confederacy in 1863-64. Comment on these transactions is almost unnecessary, but we have the same question to ask the people of North Carolina. Do they want any more of such things?

Under date of April 22, 1863, the Governor of this State wrote to J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War at Richmond, in which he had cause to complain of the unlawful, severe and tyrannical acts of that pure christian patriot, soldier and statesman, D. H. Hill, who then commanded this Department, (now the ku klux editor of the Charlotte Southern Home), who, in his zeal to fill up the ranks of the army, had virtually suspended the enrolling officers. "Numerous complaints are made to me that he arrests men and sends them direct to the army, without allowing the proper officers to pass upon their claims to exemption, as required by the act itself, and the regulations of the Department thereon." In other instances it is complained that the exemptions furnished by the enrolling officers have been disregarded, and the men forced into service, notwithstanding. "As a matter coming within my own knowledge, I also, beg leave to say that a number of men have been seized by Gen. Hill and conscribed, who were members of a State battalion, raised under an act of Congress, by volunteers from counties within or near the enemies lines, where the enrolling officers could not go to do their duty." "As for this and other irregularities complained of, I am clearly of the opinion, and so request, that the best way would be to comply with the law strictly in all respects—that the military authorities should not be permitted to interfere with the

enrolling officers, except to render aid when required in making arrests. \* \* This course we are entitled to at the hands of the government."

And now we find a matter of such peculiar interest, showing as it does the terrorism created in North Carolina by these terrible hordes of marauders; led on by men wearing the uniform of officers of the Confederate army, and bearing commissions issued and signed by Jeff Davis as President of the Confederate States, as to call forth a most remarkable letter from the Governor to the Confederate Secretary of War. It has been the chronic cry of disappointed rebels in the South and their copperhead allies in the North ever since the war, to stigmatize the march of Sherman from Atlanta to the Sea, and the movement of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, as being instigated by a hate and malice, exceeding anything of which mention is made in either ancient or modern history.

These acts of these Union Generals accomplished more towards bringing the unhappy war to a close than anything that had then been done, and although the remedies were severe, they accomplished the purposes for which they were intended. Sherman and Sheridan were fighting to break down the Confederacy; the troops of which the Governor complained to the Secretary were Confederate troops, and the supposition was that they were fighting for the establishment of the Confederacy, yet we see that their lawless acts were stigmatized by the Executive of this State as "stealing, pillaging, burning and murdering conduct." Did the yankee bums of Sherman's army do any worse? Could they do worse? We give the full text of the letter:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, } RALEIGH, Dec. 21, 1863.

Hon. James A. Seddon,

Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I desire to call your attention to an evil which is inflicting great distress upon the people of this State, and contributing largely to the public discontent. I allude to illegal seizures of property and other depredations of an outrageous character by detached bands of troops, chiefly cavalry. The Department I am sure, can have no idea of the extent and character of this evil. It is enough in many cases to breed a rebellion in a loyal county against the Confederacy, and has actually been in many parts of North Carolina. It is not my purpose now to give instances and call for punishment of the offenders—that I do to their commanding officers—but ask if some order or regulation cannot be made for the government of troops on detached service, the severe and unflinching execution of which might not check this stealing, pillaging, burning and sometimes murdering conduct. I give you my word that in North Carolina it has become a grievance, damnable and not to be borne. If God Almighty had yet in store another plague, worse than all others, which he intended to have let loose on the Egyptians in case Pharaoh still hardened his heart, I am sure it must have been a regiment or so of half-disciplined Confederate cavalry. Had they been turned loose among Pharaoh's subjects, with or without an impressive law, he would have become so sensible of the anger of God that he would have followed the children of Israel to the Red Sea!—no, sir, not one inch!! Cannot officers be reduced to the ranks for permitting this? Cannot a few men be shot for perpetrating these outrages? Unless something can be done I shall be compelled in some sections to call out my militia and levy actual war against them.

I beg your early and earnest attention to this matter.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Z. B. VANCE.

THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT

The Charlotte Democrat is nothing if it is not radical. In its issue of Monday of last week, noticing the fact that Col. R. M. and Mr. S. A. Douglas, of Greensboro, had had a claim confirmed by the Court of Claims at Washington for cotton, seized on their mother's plantation in Missouri during the war, says:

"If the Government pays Stephen A. Douglas' sons for property destroyed or seized by Federal troops during the war, why should it refuse to pay Southern slave-holders for the property destroyed and confiscated by enactments of Congress? Miserable demagogues and place-seekers from the present National Administration may say what they please for partisan purposes, but we declare that we never intend to surrender our claim, or the claims of our people, against the Government for compensation for personal property which the U. S. Government took from us; and when we get compensation we intend to divide it with the negroes we owned, giving them one-half. The people of North Carolina have as much right to receive pay for emancipated negroes as the Douglas boys, or any other men, have for cotton or other personal property used or destroyed by the Government. Every sensible white man and black man should agree with us that if the Government pays out the people's money for one species of personal property destroyed by the war, it should pay all alike."

Bully boy! but aint it almost time for our Democratic friend to "let up" a little about that "compensation for his niggers" that he talks so much about? We happen to know a man who knows something about those "niggers," and if he don't stop prating about them, we will make a revelation. If the government should undertake to pay for every nigger that every blatant, red mouthed democrat pretended that he owned, it would multiply the national debt many times its now vast proportions: If the same democrats, having received the sum demanded in their complaint, were called on to divide with the negroes

one half, we fear the actual number to be found would dwindle down to so few as to leave all the money in the hands of "ole massa." But then this cry is so convenient to raise, and (in a horn,) it raises the cry so much in the eyes of poor men who never owned a nigger, and in the eyes of the niggers who well know that they would never get a cent of the money.

Our Charlotte friend was certainly troubled with indigestion, and his radicalism impelled him to run a tilt against a lady. He speaks of Miss Anna Dickinson as the lecturer who went flitting through the South a few weeks ago, and tells the people who went to hear the lady, that they are now rewarded by the said "eloquent" Anna's abuse and misrepresentation in lectures delivered in Northern cities. She made a Radical speech in Chicago last week, which is spoken of by a reporter as follows:

"Miss Dickinson then went on to speak of the poverty at the South and their feeling to the North as she had observed in her recent visit there. Southerners were looking for reform, and a new party, and then they expected compensation for their liberated slaves. But it was the duty of the people of the North to see no change in party. It was necessary to keep the party that secured victory for liberty in power and hold it over the heads of the South. Miss Dickinson closed by speaking of her visit to the graves of 12,000 soldiers in Salisbury, and 13,000 in Andersonville, and the message she received to carry to the North from the fallen heroes who fought for liberty, was that liberty was still at stake."

And then this gallant Democrat hopes Southern people will learn a lesson after a while about encouraging episthetes, lugging the disgusting epithet she lecturer twice into the same article, applying it to a lady whose fair fame and character is well known and as high and pure as that of any woman in North Carolina.

It was because Miss Dickinson told the truth that the Democrat is so riled—it hurts. No one can find any fault with what the lady said at Chicago, and the Democrat has openly and repeatedly asserted that when the disloyal Democratic party plain the control of the government, that they would have compensation for their slaves.

In another article—the same paper, the Democrat says "No man, black or white, who has not paid a tax, should be allowed to vote or go into Court, unless physically incapable of work. We are in favor of requiring the payment of a tax as a qualification for a voter."

How do poor men, black and white, who may be unable to pay a tax, like that music? And then hear what the mean, low and vulgar fellow falsely and slanderously says on another subject. "It is said that many of the Female Clerks in the Department at Washington constitute a sort of 'harem' for the dignitaries of the Government. When one of them gets married it is rather bad taste for yankee papers to make a great deal of fuss over the affair. We hope no Southern-born woman will ever beg for accept a place in a Government Department at Washington.

Where's Ananias?

Hear! Hear!

The Concord Sun, Democratic, has this about the Convention: "We think that in their zeal to do the country a great service, the Legislature inflicted a blow, that will take prudent counsel and hard work to overcome. When this body (the Convention) assembles, they do not propose to alter or amend this or that chapter and section of Battle's Revision, set aside, in whole or in part, any obnoxious law now on our statute books, but they go there FREE, with full and complete power—save a few restrictions [and the Salisbury Watchman, a Democratic journal, laughs to scorn the idea of restricting the Convention]—TO SAP THE VERY FOUNDATION OF OUR WHOLE STATE SYSTEM; in fact, to out all the old machinery, including the best circuit judiciary the State ever had, and substitute new, something yet to try. The people should look well and earnestly into the matter of who shoulders the responsibility of changing the organic law of the land under which we and our posterity are to live."

Send Republicans to the Convention, and the present Constitution, which gives you a homestead, and forbids corporal punishment, and allows every man to vote, will not give place to an instrument recognizing the turning out of doors of your wife and children, the lacerating of the back with a cowhide at the whipping-post, and which will require you to own acres of land or a house and lot before your preference can be expressed through the ballot-box.—Era.

Nearly every practical reform advocated by both the old Whig and Democratic parties, nearly twenty-five years ago in the "Western Address" is now embodied in the present Constitution, and yet we find men at this late day in favor of taking from the people the very rights which they so strenuously advocated even in the dark days of slavery. The address demanded universal suffrage. The present Constitution ordains it. It recommended the eligibility of all men to office. The present Constitution ordains it. It recommended the abolition of the property qualification for office. The present Constitution ordains it. It recommended the establishment of the office of Lieutenant Governor. The present Constitution ordains it. It recommended the election of all judicial and executive officers by the people. The present Constitution ordains it. What is it, we ask, that has caused this backward step in the so-called conservative ranks? Will such men as Graham, Craig, Shober and others answer? It is because the people are not so easily moulded to your will, that you propose this monstrous outrage, gentlemen! There is certainly some great cause for this somersault and the freemen of North Carolina will yet find it out.—Era.

NOTICE.

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General Freight Department,

WILMINGTON, MARCH 21ST, 1875.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1875.

## THE BLUE AND THE GRAY COMINGLING.

The Raleigh Light Infantry and the Raleigh Light Artillery accepted invitations from the Federal Memorial committee, appointed by the Grand Army of the Republic, to participate in the decoration of the graves of the Federal soldiers who are buried in the Cemetery near that city, and in accepting the invitation the Light Infantry concluded their letter as follows:

"We are willing at all times to pay our respects to a soldier who died in a cause he thought was just. We claim that for our own soldiers, and accord the same sentiment to all other patriots. We will take pleasure in strewing flowers on the graves of your soldiers, and in sowing sulphur and salt on the graves of your traitors."

This was said to be the first occasion in the south where southern soldiers had participated as such in the decoration of the graves of the Federal dead.

But under what disgraceful circumstances, both to the Committee of Invitations and all good and true men who love the cause for which the "Boys in Blue" had died, as well as to the men who so deliberately insulted those who had invited them, a correspondent of the Raleigh Era tells in a very concise manner, the Post remarking that republicanism as practiced in Wilmington on the same memorial day, are dissimilar.

To the Editor of the Era:

I respectfully solicit the privilege of publicly exposing through your columns the condemnatory course of the Federal Memorial Association in adopting certain proposed arrangements for the observation of Decoration Day. Among other actions taken by this body, an invitation was extended to the military companies of the city to unite with the Federal soldiers and the troops from the Garrison, and participate in the memorial exercises at the United States Cemetery on the 21st of May. The invitation was accepted on the expressed condition that the colored companies of the Fire Department should be excluded from the procession, and with the accompanying announcement that while willing to strew flowers on the graves of the men who died in a cause they believed to be just, at the same time an opportunity to sow salt and sulphur on the graves of "Beastly Butler and Morton" would be highly relished and eagerly embraced. In availing themselves of such an occasion to give expression to their insane race prejudice and intense disloyal proclivities, these surviving mourners of an unsuccessful attempt to sever and annihilate the Union, besides evidencing their deep-seated and ineradicable animosity against our restored national unity, shamefully and wantonly insulted the party from which the invitation emanated. Clearly the manifestations of so discourteous a spirit, and of such bitterness of lingering hate on the part of these young scions of Southern chivalry, should have prompted the Memorial Association by every consideration of honor and patriotism to an instant and indignant revocation of that invitation.

What disposition, however, was made of the bold and traitorous insult? Why, it was gulped down as quietly as a toad would swallow a coal of living fire. The Association was too cowardly to resent the degrading indignity. Swayed by motives of a personal interest, awed by fears of social and business ostracism, it miserably truckled to Southern Democratic sentiment, and tamely submitted to the malignant reproach cast upon Gen. Butler and Gov. Morton, and thus indirectly aimed at our martyred heroes, and the county for which they fell.

True, the arrows of malice and hate, winged from the Lilliputian source of the Fayetteville street heroes, and directed against Butler and Morton, are simply contemptible in their impotence for harm, and have but the effect to reveal the assailants in a light at once despicable and ridiculous; but the craven cowardice of the Memorial Association in its failure to defend properly and effectively its leaders and the glorious cause in which they have immortalized their names, was none the less criminal and reprehensible.

But this piece of shameful humiliation was not the extent of its self-abasement. Agreeable to the demands of the high-toned, "nigger" hating gentry, it promptly passed a resolution excluding the colored firemen from the procession. There was not the remotest necessity, however, for such action on the part of the Association. The colored firemen have too much pride and self-respect to thrust their presence upon those to whom they are impertinent, and I am morally certain that they would have spurned the thought of uniting with the procession, had they not received a formal invitation to that end. Such an invitation they expected, and to such an one they were justly entitled; for in view of the fact that soldiers of the colored race, who rendered their lives as a willing sacrifice for freedom and for country, sleep side by side with their white companions in arms in the Federal Cemetery. On every occasion of this character, heretofore, the colored firemen, as the recognized representatives of their race, have been accorded honorable parts in the various features of the day, and in their proscription and exclusion on this last recurring anniversary of the nation's tribute of love to the memory of its fallen heroes, they with the entire colored population of Raleigh, feel that a most unjustifiable wrong has been perpetrated upon them by their professed and trusted friends, at the mere dictation of their avowed enemies.

It is extremely gratifying to know, that all the members connected with the Memorial Association were not responsible for the proceedings of that body. No doubt the report will circulate through the North that the Gray united on the graves of the Union soldiers, and that the South is fast becoming oblivious to the past in its yearning desire for reconciliation and peace. But there

announces my purpose of writing up this whole shameful affair and of giving it thorough ventilation through the agency of the Northern press.

## Outrages in Georgia—The situation of Affairs in the "Best Governed State in the South."

A gentleman of undoubted reliability, who did not travel through Georgia on the same train with Judge Kelly in his northward flight from Florida, has called at our office and left notes of observation upon the way things are done in that "best governed State in the Union." He came partly by the Inland water route, and as the steamer, Lizzie Baker, on which he was a passenger, was lying out in the stream above Darien, Georgia, a tug put off and ran along side, and while under way compelled three black prisoners who were manacled together, to jump for the deck and held fast, while the other two fell in the water and were suspended by their manacles. Not a person having them in charge, or employed on either boat offered any aid to rescue them, and they were left to be fished up by the passengers. Indeed, it seemed to all a well devised scheme to get rid of them, and the opinion was freely expressed by officials and those in charge that their drowning would be no loss.

At the same time the famous Colonel, Preacher, Senator and Magistrate, Tunis G. Campbell, on account of whose arrest the recent riot occurred at Darien, was brought on board.

Judge Tompkins, who presided at the trial of Campbell, was already on board the boat, and excited the disgust and contempt of every one by his arrogance and superciliousness. Our informant ascertained that the manacled persons were tried before the same Tompkins, and two of them on a charge of burglary in breaking in and stealing seven bushels of rice. The evidence was that one of them sold seven bushels of rice. It was also assumed to be proved that a white man, suspecting that he had lost some rice, measured his pile and found it about seven bushels short. They were each sentenced to ten years at hard labor.

The other was convicted of an attempt to commit burglary; the evidence being that he was seen in the night time upon a ladder which was placed against a building. He was sent up for four years.

All of these men were friends of Campbell and averred that their only real offence was in overthrowing a vile white man, threatening to shoot Campbell when he should return to his family.

And now as to this man Campbell, it appears from Southern papers, which the gentleman placed before us, that Campbell has great influence over the black votes on the coast, and has repeatedly been elected to office and to the Senate over white Democratic candidates.

He became, therefore, obnoxious and had to be put out of the way. Sometime in 1873 complaint was made before Campbell, who was acting as magistrate, against one Rolf for breach of the peace, and he was held to bail, which he refused to give, and a mittimus was issued.

But Rolf ran away and was never imprisoned.

Yet an indictment was obtained for false imprisonment, and Campbell was sent to Savannah and ordered by Tompkins to be taken to the coal mines and put to hard work. He managed finally to secure bail on appeal to the Supreme Court, and the proceedings were set aside.

Sometime in 1874, a white man, by the name of Fisher, was before Campbell, and during a trial most grossly insulted and abused him, and refused to refrain, when the magistrate ordered him into custody for contempt of court. He was not imprisoned, but simply held for a short time in the custody of an officer.

But another indictment for false imprisonment was obtained against Campbell, and he was convicted, but the proceedings were set aside on account of some informality in obtaining the indictment.

In one part of his house he had a small stock of goods, but his whole property, several thousand dollars, was consumed and he and his family left penniless. But still following their victim with Cuban blood hounds—another indictment was procured for the offense, and he was arrested and offered bail, but his bondsmen becoming intimidated, firmly declined, and on this last charge he was brought on board and taken to Savannah and thrown into jail. Our informant, in company with a fellow passenger, Mr. C. of Boston, visited the prisoners in jail and heard their sorrowful stories of persecution and oppression "on account of color."

The poor fellows who fell in the water and the ones to whom they were attached, now suffer severely from the laceration of the wrists caused by the manacles, and colds taken by exposure.

Campbell appealed to them to make his case known to the people of the North, and if possible call the attention of the authorities and get them to interfere in his case.

He thinks it hard that an American citizen is more certain of protection in other countries than at home.

If thus outraged abroad, our names would thunder our demand for justice and retribution.—Chronicle.

Democratic leaders proclaim their intention to restore the doctrine of State sovereignty, which means, in plain English, State rights, as understood by the Calhoun and Davis disciples of the South. These gentlemen had better visit a few National cemeteries and calculate the cost of the restoration before they begin the work. Let them begin with Arlington.

A Convention of the people of North Carolina has always been regarded as an event of the gravest importance. The discussion of its necessity and the consequences of such a step, have, in our past history, been, without exception, entered into with the most serious deliberation. In fact, our citizens have always regarded a convention with suspicion, and on many occasions, given evidence of their preference for the legislative mode of amending the Constitution. Let it be borne in mind, that the coming convention was called by the late Legislature without any previous discussion of the subject before the voters of the State. Although the Democratic party professed a desire to make only a few unimportant changes in the Constitution, which could have been easily accomplished by legislative enactment, yet they preferred to run the State to the enormous expense for the session of an additional body, and that too, when our people are already groaning beneath the weight of onerous taxation. Let it be remembered, also, that the call of the convention has made it necessary to provide for its prospective session by an increase of revenue; and this increase is made up in part by taxing all of the personal property of the poor man over twenty-five dollars' valuation. The furniture, working tools, hogs, poultry, &c., of the working man are taxed to pay the expenses of a body that proposes to deprive the people of voting for their judges, magistrates and other officers. And to add insult to injury, the lawyers, doctors and other favored classes are allowed an annual income of fifteen hundred dollars free from taxation.

To show the light in which the Whigs and old line Democracy viewed the question of constitutional amendments, we publish the following extracts:

Resolved, \* \* \* That we regard the plan of amendment by legislative enactment, and the sanction of the people at the ballot box, as strictly republican, as it is certainly constitutional.

Wake County Democratic meeting, Feb. 21, 1854.

Resolved, That constitutional amendments by legislative enactment is not only in accordance with the Constitution itself, but the safest also, and that its resistance by this mode is *prima facie* evidence of some ulterior and sinister motive.—Democratic meeting in Carteret, March, 3, 1854.

Resolved, In the opinion of this Convention, that the Legislature should adopt some mode in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution by which the sense of the majority of the people may be clearly ascertained and their wishes carried out in reference to said proposed amendment (Free Suffrage) to the Convention.—Whig Convention, 1850.—Era

That it is the intention of the Democratic party, should it succeed to power, to tax the poor people of the country for the purpose of reimbursing former slaveholders, is the opinion of many. In order that the hard working masses of North Carolina may know what is in store for them in case the reconstruction acts of Congress should be overturned, we give the following specimen from the Charlotte Democrat.

Alluding to the claim lately allowed the heirs of Stephen A. Douglas for cotton seized by Federal troops during the war, that paper says:

"Miserable demagogues and place-seekers from the present National Administration may say what they please for partisan purposes, but we declare that we never intended to surrender our claim, or the claims of our people, against the government for compensation for personal property which the U. S. government took from us; and when we get compensation we intend to divide it with the negroes we owned, giving them one-half. The people of North Carolina have as much right to receive pay for emancipated negroes as the Douglas boys, or any other men, have for cotton or other personal property used or destroyed by the government. Every sensible white man and black man should agree with us that if the government pays out the people's money for one species of personal property destroyed by the war, it should pay all alike. If it was in our power to re-establish slavery we would not consent to it, but we do expect the government to pay for property destroyed without law and in violation of the Constitution of the United States.—Era.

It is hard to realize, that any poor man in North Carolina would cast a vote in favor of the reassembling of the late Legislature, and yet, it should be borne in mind, that every ballot cast for Democratic delegates to the Convention is promotive of that end.

When it is considered that the press of the State of both parties, with but one or two exceptions, have either openly denounced or protested in strong terms against many of the flagrant outrages committed against the people's rights last winter, it is somewhat remarkable that men should be found in any section who favor the return of such law-makers to the Capital.

While we believe, that if the Democratic party should secure a majority of the delegates in the Convention, untold evils will be in store for the people of the State, yet even so great a calamity is not to be compared to the bad results which would flow from another session of such a body as the late Legislature. Let every poor man in North Carolina when he gives in his little plunder for taxation think of the infamous law that exempts the salary of the rich to the extent of fifteen hundred dollars, and forces the laboring classes to list even their working tools and clothes valued over twenty-five dollars.

A vote for Democratic delegates is a vote to endorse such outrages. Will the poor men of North Carolina think of these things, and pause before again placing the yoke upon their necks?—Era.

## BEST

IN THE  
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,  
December, 1874.

## WORLD!

NEW PROCESS

## EMPIRE FLOUR

Every Package

Guaranteed.

WE ARE COMPLEMENTED daily

by old and new friends of this

Celebrated Brand

And we have the consent to use names

if necessary. One trial is all we ask,

and no other Brand will be used.

REMEMBER THE

NEW PROCESS EMPIRE.

IN BARRELS,

HALF BARRELS,

BAGS,

AND

ANY QUANTITY TO SUIT.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

GEO. MYERS,

11 and 13 South Front St.

harch 29—tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The CLYDE LINE

New York and Wilmington Steamship Company.

TO MEET THE WANTS TO THE TRADE

have added another Steamer to the Line and

will sail from NEW YORK every

Wednesday & Saturday at 3 P. M.

From Pier 13 North River.

SEMI-WEEKLY FROM EACH

PORT.

Hereafter shippers can rely upon

the prompt and regular sailing of

these Steamers from New York as ad-

vertised, as the Company has deter-

mined to adopt regular sailing days,

and with the additional steamer, there

can be no cause for delay in shipments.

Other steamers will be added as

required.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent,

ap 9—tf Wilmington, N. C.

## Carolina Central Rail-

way Company.

CHANG OF SCHEDULE.

Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 7.15 A. M.

Arrive in Charlotte 7.00 P. M.

Leave Charlotte 7.00 A. M.

Arrive in Wilmington 6.45 P. M.

Night Trains.—(Fast Freight and Passenger)—in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 6.00 A. M.

Arrive at Laurinburg at 5.40 P. M.

Leave Laurinburg at 6.00 A. M.

Arrive at Charlotte at 6.30 P. M.

Leave Charlotte at 5.30 A. M.

Arrive at Laurinburg at 6.00 P. M.

Leave Laurinburg at 6.00 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington at 6.00 P. M.

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads. Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

At Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

do not change.

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond and Danville, Richmond and Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Tuesday, April 27th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXPRESS.

Leave Charlotte 9.24 P. M. 8.20 A. M.

Arrive Greensboro 1.48 " 10.52 " P. M.

Leave Greensboro 2.20 A. M. 1.35 P. M.

Arrive Danville 5.44 " 4.05 P. M.

Leave Danville 5.56 " 4.13 " P. M.

Arrive Greensboro 11.35 " 8.30 " P. M.

Leave Greensboro 2.23 P. M. 11.17 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXPRESS.

Leave Richmond 1.38 P. M. 5.05 A. M.

Arrive Greensboro 10.33 " 1.17 P. M.

Leave Greensboro 2.00 A. M. 4.23 " P. M.

Arrive Danville 4.34 " 6.45 " P. M.

Leave Danville 7.05 " 8.30 " P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte 7.15 A. M. 8.47 " P. M.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS. MAIL.

Leave Greensboro 2.15 A. M. 5.00 P. M.

Arrive at Greensboro 1.15 " 5.00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS. MAIL.

Leave Greensboro 2.15 A. M. 5.00 P. M.

Arrive at Greensboro 1.15 " 5.00 P. M.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS. MAIL.

Leave Greensboro 2.15 A. M. 5.00 P. M.

Arrive at Greensboro 1.15 " 5.00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS. MAIL.

Leave Greensboro 2.15 A. M. 5.00 P. M.

Arrive at Greensboro 1.15 " 5.00 P. M.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS. MAIL.

Leave Greensboro 2.15 A. M. 5.00 P. M.

Arrive at Greensboro 1.15 " 5.00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS. MAIL.

Leave Greensboro 2.15 A. M. 5.00 P. M.

Arrive at Greensboro 1.15 " 5.00 P. M.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS. MAIL.

Leave Greensboro 2.15 A. M. 5.00 P. M.

Arrive at Greensboro 1.15 " 5.00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS. MAIL.

Leave Greensboro 2.15 A. M. 5.00 P. M.

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GOING WEST.

STATIONS. MAIL.

Leave Greensboro 2.15 A. M. 5.00 P. M.

Arrive at Greensboro 1.15 " 5.00 P. M.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS. MAIL.

Leave Greensboro 2.15 A. M. 5.00 P. M.

Arrive at Greensboro 1.15 " 5.00 P. M.

GOING WEST.



WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1875.

## LITERARY.

"The Mystery of Dark Hollow" is an excellent, admirable work, such as I should be proud of as my own. If I have any literary judgment, it will be a success, for I know what will please the novel reading public, and the author is certainly destined to be successful. —Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth.

"The Mystery of Dark Hollow" is highly sensational and the characters have been drawn with great force and vigor. It is strictly moral in its tone and sentiments, abounding in wit, pathos, and acute observation. The plot has also the rare merit of originality, while it possesses unusual interest, and the whole is handled by the author with rare ability. It is issued in a large duodecimo volume, bound in morocco cloth, full gilt back, in uniform style with all of Mrs. Southworth's popular works, and is sold by all booksellers at the low price of \$1.75 a copy, or copies of it will be sent by mail to any one, to any place, post-paid, on remitting \$1.75 in a letter to the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Store.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1875.

## Editor Wilmington Post:

To every one interested in the affairs of North Carolina, the coming convention must be a subject of vital importance, for the coloring of this significant gathering, with its effect upon the public mind at this time, in connection with the recent harmonious results of the Ohio Republican State Convention which has just adjourned, will give the key-note to our probable success, in '76. While the Democratic party has been jubilant over the election last fall, it is not confident, for they were surprised themselves; and so far as party organization is concerned, there is no more harmony now than there was in '72. Many of the elections were carried by default. The county has been looking to the Ohio Republican State Convention with some degree of anxiety, but the suspense is over; the spell has been broken; Ohio starts in with a united front; harmony prevails, and the party of freedom with Hays as their standard-bearer moves forward valiantly under the old flag, and on to victory. The Union party gathers new strength from the recent municipal elections of the country. With the American people one year ago, old issues were comparatively dead, both parties from a standard of the most charitable considerations stood fair before the people for public favor, notwithstanding the record of outrages committed by democratic followers in the South; and yet every prospect of success filled their hearts everywhere with a desire to return to some of the same old issues that agitated the country before and during the war, and in which they were defeated at the polls. Hence there is a disposition on the part of those who felt that the party of freedom might break hands on old issues, to close up ranks again for there is danger yet. Indianapolis, the capital city and very heart of a democratic State, has already "right about," by announcing misgovernment and a want of confidence in the party it had so recently trusted. Hence republican authorities are reinstated as the most faithful controllers of its best interest. Ohio did its duty in the convention and will do it equally as well at the polls. It now remains for North Carolina, like the "Old Buckeye," to lay aside all personal differences and stand out for the most influential men of the party. We want men of national influence and character so that men of their class and worth may become interested and brought in, to once more save the old State—already the entire democratic press of the State, calls for qualified suffrage and an abrogation of some of the most important provisions of our present constitution; to defeat this intention must be our object by a wise choice in the fitness and ability of the delegates we send to represent our highest interest there. The national party looks to the Old North State, and expects her to act wisely—for just now our object never had a better cause, nor our cause a nobler object. —Hon. John A. Hyman, assisted greatly by the Hon. Allan Rutherford, has been industriously engaged in the interest of his constituents and will return from his home, to Washington in a few days on business connected with affairs in his District.

J. P. SAMSON.

The Presbyterian Assembly.

A good deal of interest clusters around the action of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which is now holding its annual session at Cleveland, Ohio. The point of interest centers in the proposed withdrawal of certain "deliverances" passed during the war, severely rebuking the Church South for its expressions of sympathy with and active support of the rebellion, and more particularly for its bold and unequalled pronouncements in favor of slavery—holding, as it did, the latter to be an institution which it was the peculiar province of the church to defend and perpetuate. This blasphemous utterance of the Northern Assembly sharply

between the two bodies was widened. After the war, as we have repeatedly stated in these columns, an effort was made at reconciliation. The initiative was taken, very properly, we think, by the Church North, which, being the stronger and the victorious party, might afford to make the first advance. These advances were met with coolness, however, and it is not too much to say that committees of the Northern Church were grossly insulted in presenting them. Still they persevered. Other committees from each Assembly were appointed and met for conference. The committee on the part of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church was instructed to state to the committee from the Southern wing that all matters appertaining to the past, were to be blotted out. Briefly, by-gones were to be by-gones. What had been said harshly by either body was to be forgotten and forgiven. But this did not suit the purposes of the gentlemen who represented the Church South. They demanded that the Northern Assembly should say that "these obnoxious things are to be regretted, and now, in a calm view, the imputations cast upon the Southern Church are disproved." In effect, therefore, the Southern Assembly demand, through their committee, that the Northern Presbyterians shall confess to a grievous error and sin in having denounced the miserable heresy, that it was the duty of the Church of God to uphold, defend and perpetuate human slavery.

We do not believe that God requires of His people anything more than their duty. When they attempt to reconcile a brother they are not to go so far as to sin on the other side. The demand of the Church South is much like that of a sinner whose crimes have been rebuked, and who, finally parted from the church, then seeks his companionship to acknowledge that their rebuke was erroneous, and that the sin which they characterized, was, after all, nothing but a display of Christian zeal. The church would hardly do this, and yet they are debating whether they shall do precisely a similar thing in the case of a lot of schismatics whose offense was of the most grave and reprehensible character. And, strange as it may seem, a resolution has been actually introduced at Cleveland to do this.

Let the proposed action be well understood. What was it that the Presbyterian Assembly denounced, and for which they are now required to crave pardon?

1. The Southern Presbyterians organized a separate church under the title of the "Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States."
2. They gave bold, liberal, unqualified support to the rebellion against the United States Government.
3. They proclaimed it the "peculiar duty of the church to conserve the institution of slavery."

In doing these things they became "schismatics," blasphemers and traitors. Will anybody deny it? Does any one question it? The answer is boldly admitted, and there is no doubt about its designation. The General Assembly of the Church North undertook to characterize these sins as they deserved. They did so. To say now that they are sorry for their act, and that in a "calm view," their righteous expressions are "disproved," is to say most positively one of two things: Either that the acts named were not sinful; or that now, in a "calm view," they are sorry at having condemned sin. To allege, as does the resolution now pending, that the "Glorious God and the interests of Jesus Christ require such procedure," is an excuse for this contemplated stultification so lame and impotent as to make it ridiculous as well as wicked. If this questionable bit of dirt-eating is to go on, the Assembly can do nothing more in honor of the Mother than to omit all reference to His "glory" and His "interests" in such a proceeding. We hope there are enough men of common sense in the Assembly to defeat this absurd move, and stand upon the ground so modestly but firmly occupied by Dr. Nichols, the Chairman of their last Committee of Conference. —Inter-Ocean.

There is one subject that a newspaper may be pardoned for recurring to frequently. It is for reverting to the disgusting practice of whipping criminals, which is still resorted to in Delaware, spite of the fact that the abominable practice has been severely denounced by the State of the civilized world. The annual spring flogging took place at New Castle recently, and the usual penalty was exhibited. Among the number whipped were several small lads, whose offenses were comparatively light. Their stripes, however, were laid on with as heavy a hand as if they had been hardened criminals. There is little use in advancing an argument against the degrading practice, for its demoralizing effects are understood by a majority of the enlightened people of the world. An exhibition of scorn will avail more than weeks of talk. Let Delaware be counted out whenever a progressive movement is on foot; give its people to understand that they are regarded as unfit to work with the humane part of mankind, and probably shame will compel them to abandon an institution which reflects discredit, not on them alone, but on every citizen of the United States.

Let it be remembered that in 1871 Judge Merrimon and other Democratic lawyers endeavored to get up a case before the United States Supreme Court for the purpose of upsetting the Homestead provision of our present State Constitution. If the Democrats should have a majority in the Convention some of these gentlemen will probably be placed upon the Supreme Court Bench of North Carolina and the retrospective features of the Homestead provisions will be declared unconstitutional. This will leave the poor man's property liable to execution, and it may be sold to pay debts contracted during the war. This will prove a rich vest to Democratic lawyers, and will reduce the poor people of North Carolina to worse than Egyptian bondage. —Era.

## COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market.

JUNE 3D.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 467 casks. Sales of 200 casks at 29½ cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market quiet.

ROBIN—Receipts 1,570 bbls. Strained rosin dull at \$1.50 bid. Sales of 39 bbls Pale at \$5.25 and 30 do Extra Pale at \$5.75 and 16 do Window Glass at \$6.00 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 100 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2.00 for yellow dip \$1.20 for hard and \$3.25 for virgin.

TAR—Receipts 56 bbls. Sales of 56 bbls at \$1.65. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 42 bales. Market firm, holders generally asking higher figures. No sales to report. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	11 cents	per lb
Good Ordinary	13	"
Low Middling	14	"
Middling	14½	"
Good Middling	15	"

JUNE 4TH.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 447 casks. Sales of 150 cask at 29½ cents and 150 casks at 30 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady at an advance of 1 cent.

ROBIN—Receipts 1,305 bbls. Strained rosin quiet and dull. Sales of 150 bbls Strained at \$1.50, 500 do delivered at \$1.60, 1,500 bbls. Good Strained at \$1.55, 1,000 bbls do delivered at \$1.56½ 30 bbls No 2 at \$1.55 and 11 bbls Extra No 2 at \$1.70 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 215 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at \$2.00 for yellow dip and \$3.20 virgin and \$1.20 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 136 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$1.65 and 70 bbls at \$1.70 per bbl. Market firm at an advance of 5 cents.

COTTON—Receipts 57 bales. Market firm, holders generally asking higher figures. No sales. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	11 cents	per lb
Good Ordinary	13	"
Low Middling	14	"
Middling	14½	"
Good Middling	15	"

JUNE 5TH.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 650 casks. Market firm. Sales of 300 casks at 30 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROBIN—Receipts 2,488 bbls. Strained rosin quiet. Sales of 400 bbls Strained at \$1.47½ per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 250 bbls. Sales of 250 bbls at \$3.25 for virgin and \$2.00 for yellow dip and \$1.20 for hard. Market quiet.

TAR—Receipts 161 bbls. Sales 150 bbls at \$1.70 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 42 bales. Market firm. Holders generally asking figures. No sales. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	11 cents	per lb
Good Ordinary	13	"
Low Middling	14	"
Middling	14½	"
Good Middling	15	"

JUNE 7TH.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 216 casks. Market firm. Sales of 100 casks at 30 cents per gallon for southern packages.

ROBIN—Receipts 514 bbls. Strained rosin quiet at \$1.47½. No sales report of strained. Sales of 350 bbls (H. to W.) No 2 to Window Glass \$5.25, \$5.75 and \$6.00 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 000 bbls. Sales of 250 bbls at \$3.25 for virgin and \$2.00 yellow dip, and \$1.20 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 005 bbls. Market steady. Sales of 100 bbls at \$1.70 per bbl.

COTTON—Receipts 189 bales. Generally above the views of buyers. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	11 cents	per lb
Good Ordinary	13	"
Low Middling	14	"
Middling	14½	"
Good Middling	15	"

JUNE 8TH.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 671 casks. Sales of 100 casks, at 30 cents, per gallon for Southern packages. Market dull.

ROBIN—Receipts 3,218 bbls. Strained rosin dull. Sales of 500 bbls Strained at \$1.47½ per bbl, and 150 bbls good strained at \$1.50 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 165 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at \$3.25 for virgin, \$2.00 yellow dip and \$1.20 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 122 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$1.70 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 11 bales. Market firm. Generally above the views of buyers. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	11 cents	per lb
Good Ordinary	13	"
Low Middling	14	"
Middling	14½	"
Good Middling	15	"

JUNE 9TH.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 164 casks. Sales of 50 casks, city distilled, at 30 cents per gallon. Market firm at 29½ cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROBIN—Receipts 735 bbls. Strained rosin quiet at \$1.45 to \$1.47½. Sales of 150 bbls at \$1.47½ and 212 bbls K to N at \$5.75 to \$5.79 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 75 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at \$3.25 for virgin

gin and \$2.00 for yellow dip, and \$1.20 for hard.

TAR—Receipts 50 bbls. Sales of 117 bbls at \$1.70. Market unchanged.

COTTON—Receipts \$1 bales. Sales of only 10 bales on a basis of 14½ cents for middling. Market merely nominal at the following official quotations:

Ordinary	12 cents	per lb
Good Ordinary	13	"
Low Middling	14	"
Middling	14½	"
Good Middling	15	"

## WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port of Wilmington, N. C., as taken to-day June 7, 1875, by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and compiled from the books of the same:

Cotton in yard, bales 975

afloat, 20-1,915

Spirits Turpentine, in yard cks, 3,482

afloat, 690-4,123

Rosin in yard, bbls, 26,169

afloat, 2,175-28,344

Crude Turpentine, in yard, bbls 1,791

afloat, 2,888

Tar in yard, bbls, 2,886

afloat, 2,886

Statement of the Receipts, Exports and Total Supply of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending June 7, 1875.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, bales 2,086

Spirits Turpentine, casks 9,049

Rosin, casks

Crude Turpentine, casks

Tar, bbls

COTTON, bales

Spirits Turpentine, casks 2,176

Rosin, casks 13,942

Crude Turpentine, casks

Tar, bbls

Port of Wilmington, June, 11th.

## MARINE.

## ARRIVED.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. Ben, Beveridge, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Ger. Barque Louise, Bahrus, Malaga, E. Peschau & Westermann.

Br. Brig Little Fly, Munday, Matanzas, Barker & Co.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A. D. Cazaux.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Faircloth, New York, A. D. Cazaux.

Nor. Barque Theodore, Neilson, Lyngoe, R. E. Heide.

Steamship Regulator, Doane, New York, A. D. Cazaux.

Steamship Behm, Jones, New York, A. D. Cazaux.

Ger. Barque Meerkönig, Carstens, Vick & Mebane.

Schr. Helen M. Condon, McCarthey, Belfast, Me. B. F. Mitchell & Son.

Ger. Barque Heinrich, Rodolfo, Kroger, Malaga, E. Peschau & Westermann.

CLEARED.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A. D. Cazaux.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Faircloth, New York, A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. Alabama, Ross, New York, Harris & Howell.

Nor. Barque Fredrick, Anderson, Liverpool, Alex. Sprunt & Son.

Ger. Barque Hermann, Helmrich, Wager, Liverpool, Alex. Sprunt & Son.

Schr. Mabel F. Staples, Burrell, Santiago de Cuba, Northrop & Cunningham.

Schr. M. E. Thompson, Gilkey, Ponce, P. R. E. Kidder & Son.

BROCKS' EXCHANGE.

No. 13 NORTH FRONT STREET.

1 Door South of Parcel House.

THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND LAGER BEER in the city. A pleasant Billiard Room, furnished with Colander's tables on the second floor.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

W. H. GERKEN, Proprietor.

## WHOLESALE PRICES.

The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES, and their PRICES.

BAGGING—Lumpy, 100 00 15  
Double Anchor, 100 00 15  
Standard Domestic, 100 00 15  
BACON—North Carolina, 10 00 17  
Hams, 10 00 17  
Shoulders, 10 00 17  
Sides, 10 00 17  
Pork, 10 00 17  
Dry Salted, 10 00 17  
Sides, 10 00 17  
Shoulders, 10 00 17  
BEEF—On the hoof, 10 00 17  
HARLES—Spirits Turpentine, 10 00 17  
Second Hand, each, 10 00 17  
New York, each, 10 00 17  
BEEF—City, each, 10 00 17  
BRICKS—Wilmington, 10 00 17  
Butter—North Carolina, 10 00 17  
Northern, 10 00 17  
Tallow, 10 00 17  
Admiralty, 10 00 17  
CHIEF—North Carolina, 10 00 17  
Dairy cream, 10 00 17  
Mackerel, No. 1, 10 00 17  
Mackerel, No. 2, 10 00 17  
Mackerel, No. 3, 10 00 17  
Mackerel, No. 4, 10 00 17  
Mackerel, No. 5, 10 00 17  
Mackerel, No. 6, 10 00 17  
Mackerel, No. 7, 10 00 17  
Mackerel, No. 8, 10 00 17  
Mackerel, No. 9, 10 00 17  
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Mackerel, No. 97, 10 00 17  
Mackerel, No. 98, 10 00 17  
Mackerel, No. 99, 10 00 17  
Mackerel, No. 100, 10 00 17

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## KEEP COOL.

ICE IS PLentiful AND CHEAP AT THE NEW ICE HOUSE.

Deck at, between Water and Front Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

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